## REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1, 3, 5-7 and 9-10 remain in the application. Claims 1, 3, 5-7 and 9-10 are subject to examination. Claim 1 has been amended. Claim 4 has been canceled.

In items 2 and 3 on pages 2-5 of the above-identified final Office Action, claims 1, 4, 7 and 10 have been rejected as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,461,921 to Papadakis et al. (hereinafter Papadakis) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,938,611 to Muzilla et al. (hereinafter Muzilla) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Papadakis does not teach a method for transmitting data between a head part and a base part of a hands-free telephone in the proper meaning. One of the main differences between Papadakis and the instant application is that the control system of Papadakis generates a digital wideband Direct-Sequence-Spread-Spectrum signal, which is known by the receiver. To detect a flaw within an object Papadakis specifies that at least two measured data results have to be compared ("The difference between the data shown in FIG. 3a and the data shown in FIG. 3b identifies a change ("flaw") in one of the properties of the test object", see column 6, rows 23-42). A first data or signature signal respectively is

obtained by the ultrasonic flaw detection system when the test object was known to contain no flaws, i.e. when the properties of the test object such as volume, shape, dimension, composition, density, homogeneity or acoustic velocity are all within acceptable tolerances. The first data serves as a predetermined desired value. A second signature signal, which is measured in the test object, is compared with the predetermined desired value. Therefore in Papadakis the same output signal is transmitted through every test object. The output signal is known. The measured signatures are compared with the predetermined desired value to detect flaws in the test object.

In contrast to Papadakis the data to be transmitted in the instant application is unknown. It is not necessary to transmit one and the same output signal to compare the result with predetermined desired values. On the contrary, every data item to be transmitted is different every time. Further, there is no change in the transmitted data. The only modification is the compression of the data. The reason for the compression is to reduce the effective bit rate.

A compression of the output signal makes no sense in the invention disclosed in Papadakis. The core purpose of the invention disclosed in Papadakis is an ultrasonic flaw detection system. The core purpose of the invention of the

application is a method for transmitting voice-data between a head part and a base part of a hands-free telephone.

First, Papadakis does not disclose that the transmitted data is voice-data. In contrast, the ultrasonic transmission system of the instant application is suitable for transmitting digitized voice data, see page 5, lines 22-25.

Second, in the instant application the received ultrasonic signal is despread after conversion into an electrical signal and an A/D-conversion. This is new and based on an inventive step. Despreading of the received signal is not believed to be disclosed in Papadakis. It would not make sense in Papadakis to despread the ultrasonic signal, because an expedient comparison between the measured signatures and predetermined desired value is only possible, when the signals are spread. Therefore, flaws can only be detected by the method of Papadakis, when the signal is spread.

The third point is, neither Papadakis nor Muzilla disclose a CDMA spreader for spreading digital information, which is obtained from the coded analog information, to a number of carrier frequencies using a CDMA technique.

Neither Papadakis nor Muzilla disclose a despreading of the signal. The use of a CDMA technique for despreading the

signal is not shown in the prior art. In the instant application, the receiver receives not only the signal of the desired transmitter, but also the signals from other transmitters in the same frequency band (see page 8, lines 10-17). Due to the despreading process by the corresponding spreading code in the receiver, however, only the signal that has the same, synchronous spreading code as the receiver is despread again. This makes it possible to suppress interfering influences efficiently. The problem to be solved in the application is totally different to the method for detecting flaws in the prior art.

Claim 1 of the instant application has been amended with the features from claim 4 and was further amended to recite that the data transmitted is voice data. Support for the last change can be found on page 9, lines 9-12. Claim 1 as amended now clearly recites that voice data is compressed, spread coded, transmitted and than despreaded and decoded.

In this connection claim 7 of the instant application is also believed to be novel. In Papadakis there is no hands-free telephone disclosed. In Figs. 1 and 6 there is a transducer shown which transmits the output signal into a test object over an air interface. In the instant application there is no test object, but a hands-free telephone. The invention of the applications refers to the transmission of digitized voice-

data between the head part and the base part of the hands-free telephone. There is no need to transmit data through a test object and therefore claim 7 is not believed to be anticipated by the prior art.

In item 4 on pages 4 and 5 of the above-identified final Office Action, claims 3 and 9 have been rejected as being obvious over Papadakis in view of Muzilla and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,155,741 to Waters et al. (hereinafter Waters) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 3 and 9 depend from either claim 1 or 7 which are believed to be allowable and therefore claims 3 and 9 are also believed to be allowable.

In item 5 on pages 5 and 6 of the above-identified final Office Action, claim 6 has been rejected as being obvious over Papadakis in view of Muzilla and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,522,642 to Scott (hereinafter Scott) under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claim 6 depends from claim 1 which is believed to be allowable and therefore claim 6 is also believed to be allowable.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either
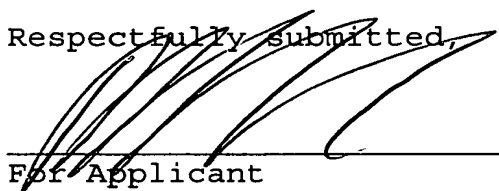
show or suggest the features of claims 1 or 7. Claims 1 and 7 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 1 or 7.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 3, 5-7 and 9-10 are solicited.

If an extension of time is required, petition for extension is herewith made. Any extension fee associated therewith should be charged to the Deposit Account of Lerner and Greenberg, P.A., No. 12-1099.

Please charge any other fees that might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner and Greenberg, P.A., No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,

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